

THURSDAY, JULY 12, 1894.

VOLUNTARY ARBITRATION.

In 1886 there were strikes on the roads controlled by Jay Gould. Though not near so serious as the present labor difficulties, Mr. Cleveland, then, as now, President of the United States, sent a special message to Congress urging the passage of a bill creating a National system of arbitration. In that message, recognizing the rights of labor as well as of capital, he said:

I am so deeply impressed with the importance of immediately and thoughtfully meeting the problem which recent events and a present condition have thrust upon us, involving the settlement of disputes arising between our laboring men and their employers, that I am constrained to recommend to Congress legislation upon this serious and pressing subject.

* * * The laboring man, bearing in his hand an indispensable contribution to our growth and progress, may well insist, with manly courage and as a right, that the same recognition from those who make our laws is accorded to any other citizen having a valuable interest in charge; and his reasonable demands should be met in such a spirit of appreciation and fairness as to induce a contented and patriotic co-operation in the achievement of a grand national destiny. * * *

The present condition of the relations between labor and capital are far from satisfactory. The discontent of the employed is due in a large degree to the grasping and heedless exactions of employers and the alleged discrimination in favor of capital as an object of governmental attention. It must also be conceded that the laboring men are always careful to avoid causeless and unjustifiable disturbance. * * *

In my opinion the proper theory upon which to proceed is that of voluntary arbitration as the means of settling these difficulties. But I suggest that instead of arbitration chosen in the heat of conflicting claims, and after each dispute shall arise, there be created a Commission of Labor, consisting of three members, who shall be regular officers of the Government, charged, among other duties, with the consideration and settlement, when possible, of all controversies between labor and capital. The establishment by Federal authority of such a bureau would be a just and sensible recognition of the value of labor and of its inherent right to be represented in the departments of the Government. Refusal to submit to conciliatory officers shall have relation to disturbances which interfere with transit and commerce between States its existence would be justified under the provisions of the Constitution which gave to Congress the power to regulate commerce with foreign nations and among the several States. And in the frequent disputes between the laboring men and their employers of less extent, and the consequences of which are confined within State limits and threaten domestic violence, and interposition of such a commission might be tendered upon the application of the Legislature or Executive of a State to the commission, the provision which requires the general Government to "protect" each of the States "against domestic violence." If such a commission were fairly organized the risk of a loss of popular support and sympathy resulting from a refusal to submit to so peaceful an instrumentality would constrain both parties to such disputes to invoke its interference and abide by its decisions.

Referring to this special message which was sent to Congress in April, 1886, and to the annual message in the following December, in which the President renewed his suggestions and deplored the strained relations between capital and labor, the San Francisco Examiner says:

"If President Cleveland had sent in a special message a week ago in the spirit of 1886 the trains would probably have been moving before now. But it is not too late yet. Lives have been needlessly sacrificed; the trade and industries of the country have suffered to the extent of some scores of millions of dollars; inconvenience and suffering have been causelessly inflicted on some hundreds of thousands of people, but all this is trivial in comparison with the losses that may still be saved by a firm, energetic and broad-minded policy."

STATEHOOD FOR UTAH.

The bill for the admission of Utah has passed both Houses of Congress and will doubtless receive the approval of the President. This will end all controversy about the annexation of the Territory to Nevada. There was at no time much probability of the annexation scheme materializing. Nevada did not want to be the tail end of a Mormon State, and in justice to the Mormons it should be said that they were not in favor of annexation.

The Territory of Utah has an area of 82,190 square miles, and in 1890 had a population of 207,905. Its taxable property is considerably over \$100,000,000, and its resources equal to any of the States west of the Rocky Mountains. Its population is about three times that of Idaho when it was admitted, and nearly four times that of Wyoming. It was kept out of the Union because of the prejudice against Mormonism, but since the church declared against polygamy the Mormons respect the law fully as much as other people.

The Minnesota Populist State Convention, in session at Minneapolis, demands the enforcement of the anti-trust laws, opposes the centralization tendencies in the Government, favors the initiative and referendum and extends sympathy to organized labor. It ought to be unnecessary to demand the enforcement of a law of the United States, but Attorney General Olney has such a liking for trusts that he will not enforce the statutes against them.

The House Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce decided yesterday, after a long and spirited session, to investigate the labor troubles growing out of the Pullman strike.

A FATAL TRAIN WRECK.

Four Persons Killed and a Number Maimed.

TROOPS WANT REVENGE.

Two Trains Wrecked at West Oakland.

SACRAMENTO, July 11.—Shortly after 6 o'clock this morning the steamers Alameda and Acme, carrying regular troops, steamed up the river and landed at Y street levees. They were met by several companies of militia, who had been ordered to keep the crowd back, fearing an attack by the strikers and their sympathizers. Acting under instructions from General Sheehan, who is in charge of the militia, the latter reached the water front early this morning.

Shortly after 7 o'clock the regulars marched toward the depot, headed by Col. Graham and staff. After them came the Hotchkiss and gatling guns, guarded by the foot battery and marines. The cavalry was in the rear.

As the troops marched up Second street there was a rush of spectators to the depot, but they were quickly dispersed. The strikers had abandoned the situation and were nowhere to be seen.

Sentries were at once detailed to keep the crowd back at a safe distance from the depot. The gatling guns were trained on the depot and the sentries cleared a space in front of the depot about 150 feet.

After a conference with Superintendent Fillmore, Col. Graham ordered his officers to drive everyone out of the depot, including newspaper reporters. Division Superintendent Wright then proceeded with the aid of a switch engine to clear the main track. After this had been done orders were issued to take the eastern overland, which had been delayed here since the inauguration of the strike, to San Francisco.

Sam Clark, one of the oldest engineers in the employ of the company, took charge of the engine and a man named Denekamp, a railroad employe, acted as fireman. Sam Reynolds was conductor, acting under instructions from General Graham. Nineteen regulars of Battery L, 5th Artillery, accompanied the train. As the train pulled out of the depot there was an ominous silence. The strikers were evidently not in a happy mood and frequently hinted that the train would not reach San Francisco. Such proved to be the truth. Shortly after the train left the depot word was received here that it had been fired upon by strikers and ditched. It was reported that Engineer Clark was killed by a bullet and several regulars perished in the wreck. Later advices, however, show that not a shot was fired. The strikers had unsprung the rails for a distance of about 100 feet and covered their dastardly work with sand. Engineer Clark, notwithstanding that he was on the alert for such cowardly tactics, plunged into the trap. The engine was overturned and several cars were upset. Clark was killed and Privates Byrne, Lubbington and Clarke met with a similar fate. Private Daumler, who was with the dead men in the engine when it upset, was seriously hurt about the head. Private Ellis was hurt internally and is likely to die. Shortly after the report that the train had been derailed Division Superintendent Wright ordered the wrecking crew to the scene, General Graham also sent a company of cavalry to head off the strikers.

Shortly after four o'clock this afternoon the wounded men were brought to this city and immediately taken to the railroad hospital where their injuries were dressed. The regulars are in an ugly mood on account of the death and injury to their comrades and seem anxious for a skirmish with the strikers.

Many of them claim that General Superintendent Fillmore assured General Graham that the road had been carefully gone over, and further declared that he knew that the strikers would not resort to any desperate measures to win the strike. Not until he had assured General Graham of the supposed good condition of the road did the latter con-

sent to send his men to escort the train to San Francisco.

Harry Knox, the leader of the strikers, has issued the following: "I desire to state in behalf of the American Railway Union that this order has not the remotest connection with the ditching of the train between Sacramento and Davisville this afternoon, by which several people lost their lives. We condemn this act as outrageous and barbarous and entirely contrary to the spirit of the A. R. U. which is engaged in an honorable struggle in the interest of labor and is opposed to violence or the sacrifice of human life. If this act was done by sympathizers we regret it more, as it is calculated to injure rather than help us. We sincerely trust that this first act of violence will be the last."

Orders were given this evening to extend the guard lines to I street, fully a block from the depot. This is to prevent the strikers from getting near the company's property.

The city is virtually under martial law to-night, Marshal Baldwin has issued a proclamation warning all persons not to interfere with the railroad and to refrain from joining unlawful assemblies.

Sheriff O'Neil arrested S. D. Worden on suspicion of being implicated in the derailment of the train.

Worden is well known in this city. He has been quite prominent in labor circles and was recently sent as a delegate to the Chicago Convention of Railway Men. The Sheriff has also arrested A. G. Greenwald, William Burt and H. E. Bodner, alleged strikers, for complicity in wrecking the train. They will be held pending an investigation.

Acting under instructions of Gen. Graham, a detachment of soldiers to-night visited the headquarters of the strikers and seized a number of rifles and about one hundred shot guns. No resistance was offered by the strikers.

It is now asserted that one white man was shot by the militia in the river-front skirmish. He was seen to drop from a tree. If so, the strikers carried him off.

Late this evening the officers report having found the tools, which were hidden, with which the rails were removed from the track and claim that they know who the parties are that hid them.

Samuel B. Clark, engineer; Private Byrne, Private Lubberding and Private Clark—such is a correct list of the men who were killed in the derailment of the train two miles and a half below this city this afternoon. The wounded are Private Daumler, injured about the head; Private Wilson, left leg seriously lacerated; Private Dugan, left arm cut off; Private Ellis, internally injured. It is believed Daumler cannot survive his wounds.

The derailment of a train to-day resulted in the severe condemnation of the strikers. Many of their sympathizers have deserted them since the dastardly work of to-day and openly declare that they will be against them in the future.

Harry Knox, leader of the strikers, when seen by an Associated Press reporter shortly after the exchange of shots between the militia and supposed strikers this morning, emphatically denied that the men who fired on the troops were strikers. "We are not in that kind of business," he said, "and do not intend to resort to violence to win the strike. The men are peaceable and quiet and would not under any circumstances assail the militia or regulars. The individuals who fired on the militia this morning are supposed to be our friends, but their action was unwise and uncalled for."

SAN FRANCISCO, July 11.—For over twenty-four hours the United States regulars have been in the field in Northern California, but the railroad blockade has not been broken; in fact the situation is deemed more serious than it has been at any time heretofore. Human lives have been sacrificed at Sacramento which the strikers are accused of having perpetrated. All of the victims but one were soldiers. As a result the feelings of the strikers and soldiers in the field have been wrought upon until the men composing the contending forces are not only as determined as before but ugly and desperate. It is clear that the strikers realize the folly of openly resisting the United States Army as they have resisted all Municipal and State authority. From the dastardly tactics employed this afternoon at Sacramento against the regulars and railroad company, it is apparent, however, that more barbarous and more deadly tactics of guerilla warfare are to be resorted to. Twice during the day the troops were ambushed. The first attack from under cover was early in the morning.

At 6 o'clock Colonel Graham landed at Sacramento with his force of over 600 regulars. No effort was made to resist their progress. The troops marched direct to the Southern Pacific depot and took possession of the buildings and railroad yards. The few hundred people gathered at the depot dispersed when ordered to do so.

At the wharves a detachment of State militia had been left to guard the water front. The regular troops were no sooner out of sight than this little band of militiamen was fired upon with rifles by a force of some twenty-five men who were concealed in the bushes on the opposite side of the river. The militiamen returned the fire and about 200 shots were exchanged across the river before the attacking party fled. A Japanese boy who stood on the river bank was killed by a bullet from the militia band. None of the attacking party was apprehended.

After this skirmish it was hoped that the hostilities had ended.

Under cover of the United States troops the officials went into the yards and resumed work unmolested. The tracks were cleared and the trains made up. At noon the passenger train was dispatched for Oakland under a strong military guard.

Among the crowd of strikers in the streets there were men who openly boasted that the train would never reach Oakland, but no one thought they spoke knowingly.

An hour later when the news came back to Sacramento of the horrible railroad wreck in which at least four men had perished, these same men were loudly denying that the men were strikers who had saved away the supports of the railroad bridge and caused the plunge to death.

The disaster at the bridge caused the railroad company to cease its efforts to move the trains out of Sacramento. Until the wreckers now at work shall have repaired the damage done to the trestle no trains can be run over that line, but whether the company will try to run other trains out of Sacramento to-morrow remains to be seen.

At Oakland to-day the outlook was also warlike. An extra force of 150 special policemen and deputy sheriffs had been sworn in and the railroad officials were making preparations early in the day to start the trains simultaneously with those sent out from Sacramento.

The strikers resolved to kill the engines that had been fired up. Before the full force of deputies had arrived the band of strikers charged into the yards on the Mole. They were repulsed. Then they waited for reinforcements from the Alameda Mole. When more men arrived the strikers charged again, and this time the deputies gave way. After all the engines that had been run out were killed the strikers withdrew.

A gang of strikers late this afternoon ditched two trains at East Oakland and completely blocked the track. They did this in order to prevent the San Jose trains from getting in.

The feeling among the railroad men over the outrage at Sacramento is intense. The engineers are more bitterly opposed to the A. R. U. men than ever, while the strikers say the train wreck was one of the fortunes of war.

No further developments in the strike situation at Oakland are expected to-night.

To-night the trains are running in Northern California only on the Coast division. Neither in San Francisco nor at San Jose did the strikers cause any disturbance during the day.

At Los Angeles the blockade appears to have been effectually broken.

CHICAGO, July 11.—Several meat trains guarded by police and militia were sent out. Forty-four cars of cattle came in and business seemed in a fair way to be resumed on the usual footing.

The President of the Teamsters' Union claimed this morning that 1,500 teamsters had gone on a strike, but the wholesale stores reported teaming going on as usual. The President of the Building Trades Council says its 26,000 members will quit work before Saturday night. The Seaman's Union claims a membership of 10,000 who will strike. At noon none had struck. German Bakers' Union No. 2, having 800 members in 50 West Side bakeries, decided to-day to go out.

After an exhaustive investigation, covering practically every field of labor, the Evening Post finds that 1,700 cigarmakers have struck and 800 German bakers will go out to-night. All other lines of industry are going on as usual. A mob burned four freight cars belonging to the Burlington road near Jackson Park to-day.

Sovereign was in consultation to-day by long distance telephone with Gen-

eral Secretary John W. Hayes and F. B. Maguire and Charles A. French, members of the Executive Committee of Knights of Labor who are in Washington. Sovereign said: "Proceedings will be commenced to-day under direction of members of the Executive Committee to impeach Attorney-General Olney. We have the best legal advice in Washington and a petition against the Attorney-General is ready for filing."

At the request of Marshal, Field & Co., police were sent to the Burlington freight house to-day to disperse a crowd who were intimidating teamsters.

NEW YORK, July 11.—George M. Pullman is still at his summer residence. It was said at the office of his company this morning that he would probably remain there a week longer.

The Evening World says there is little doubt that 8,000 Knights of Labor in this city under the jurisdiction of District Assembly, No. 49, will go out as soon as action can be taken on the order from Sovereign. There are upward of 40,000 Knights in addition who may also be induced to go out.

ST. LOUIS, July 11.—The railroad situation shows a decided improvement. The Big Four is having the most serious trouble owing to the lack of firemen. Other roads are handling all freight offered.

CLEVELAND, July 11.—The strike is broken here. The strike on the Big Four is practically at an end. By night it is thought every road leading into the city will have resumed with full force.

HAMMOND, Ind., July 11.—A report from Whiting states that two U. S. Deputy Marshals were killed this evening and a number wounded in a fight with rioters.

WASHINGTON, July 11.—The House Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce decided to-day, after a long and spirited session, to investigate labor troubles growing out of the Pullman strike.

SCOTTDALE, Pa., July 11.—Imported negro coke miners fired into marching strikers at Summit to-day. Eight men are said to have been shot.

CHICAGO, July 11.—The great railroad strike is practically at an end in Chicago. Trains on all roads are moving. The passenger trains are almost without exception on time and freight traffic is rapidly becoming regular. The backbone of the strike is not only broken, said Manager Egan, of the General Manager's Association, but the backbone has entirely disappeared. The blockade is raised and it will require but a short time to get business back into its usual routine.

Stockyard officials reported everything quiet this afternoon. Shipments were made last night without trouble.

Throughout the city this morning there was little evidence of the business paralysis confidently predicted by the labor leaders. Every street car line was running, and elevated roads carried the usual number of early morning crowds of working men on their way to the shops.

The Seamen's, Cigar Makers' and Carpenters' were the only unions which signified any intention of stopping work to-day.

The story from Cleveland that General Master Workman Sovereign has wired the Knights not to strike is emphatically denied by the labor leaders. "That telegram was a forgery," said Secretary Simpson, "and Sovereign has already forwarded a denial."

Reports from all the principal cities are to the effect that the Knights of Labor did not strike anywhere in response to Sovereign's request. There can be no strike without the consent of local assemblies, and they have not yet had an opportunity to consider the matter.

LOS ANGELES, July 11.—All trains went out on the Santa Fe this morning as usual. The overland went out with the usual complement of troops. Owing to the blockade of freight trains near Eastside Park many local trains on the Southern Pacific were delayed. All obstructions were removed by 10 o'clock. Up to 10:30 o'clock the Sunset overland had not left the depot. The first overland arrived at 9 o'clock and a second arrived at 10:30. Soldiers were on board of both.

VALLEJO, July 11.—The Calistoga train came down this morning as usual. As soon as she had uncoupled the engine from the train and started for the roundhouse the strikers mounted the engine and ordered engineer Rathford and fireman O'Keefe to get down.

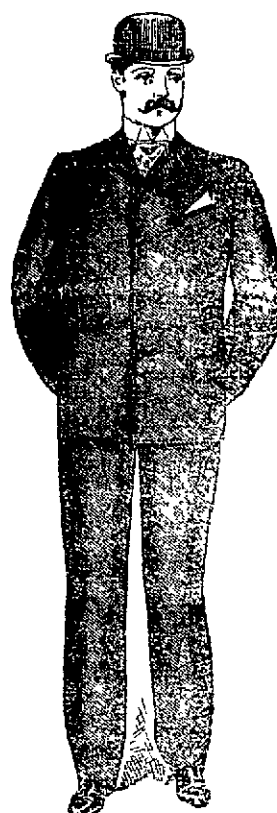
they then blew off the steam and dumped the fires.

All switches are turned. The strikers say no trains shall move. The steamer Amador left for this city with passengers and mails. All is quiet at the navy yard.

CLEVELAND, July 11.—This telegram has been received at the headquarters of the Knights of Labor from General Master Workman Sovereign:

"Do not strike. See press reports." The Knights did not strike. Members refuse to discuss Sovereign's communication.

The Democrats of the Twenty-eighth district of Pennsylvania have unanimously renominated Joseph C. Sebley for Congress.



BARGAINS!

In order to make room for my

Spring and Summer Goods,

WHICH ARE NOW ARRIVING,

I propose to sell all goods remaining over from my Winter's Stock at a discount of 20 per cent, which will bring

SUITS VERY LOW!

I Will Sell

Men's Suits, from \$5.00 to \$10.00
Youth's Suits, 12 to 16 yrs., from \$4.00 to \$8.00
Youth's Suits, 16 to 19 yrs., from \$5.00 to \$8.00
Men's Underwear, per Srit, from .75 to \$1.50

All goods of whatever kind will be sold at the same rate of discount.

In order to be convinced that the goods are good and very cheap, you will please call and examine for yourself,

JOHN SUNDERLAND.

Take Your Prescriptions and Drug Wants Generally to

Pinniger's Drug Store

CORNER VIRGINIA STREET AND COMMERCIAL ROW.

Competent Pharmacists,

Polite and Prompt Attention,

Lowest Possible Prices,

First Quality Only.

PURE SODA WATER ON DRAUGHT

With Genuine Fruit Syrups. No Poisonous Artificial Flavors.

AM HERE TO STAY;
NO RENT TO PAY.TAKE THIS ADVANTAGE,
AND MAKE PERCENTAGE.

NATHAN'S THE PIONEER CLOTHIER,

New Cars,
New Styles

SPRING AND SUMMER

CLOTHING

The Latest, Cheapest and Best

Hats, Caps, and Furnishing Goods.

VIRGINIA STREET, RENO, NEVADA

THE

NEVADA CASH STORE

Has Reopened With a Full Line of

Dress and Fancy Goods

Carpets and Linoleums.

S. EMRICH, Proprietor.

A Gentleman

Who formerly resided in Connecticut, but who now resides in Honolulu, writes: "For 29 years past, my wife and I have used Ayer's Hair Vigor, and we attribute to it the dark hair which she and I now have, while hundreds of our acquaintances, ten or a dozen years younger than we, are either gray-headed, white, or bald. When asked how our hair has retained its color and fullness, we reply, 'By the use of Ayer's Hair Vigor—nothing else.'"



"In 1868, my affianced wife was nearly bald, and the hair kept falling out every day. I induced her to use Ayer's Hair Vigor, and very soon, it not only checked any further loss of hair, but produced an entirely new growth, which has remained luxuriant and glossy to this day. I can recommend this preparation to the need of a genuine hair-restorer. It is all that it is claimed to be."—Antonio Alarum, Bastrop, Tex.

AYER'S
HAIR VIGOR

Sovereign was in consultation to-day by long distance telephone with Gen-

**A Powerful
Flesh Maker.**
A process that kills the
taste of cod-liver oil has
done good service—but
the process that both kills
the taste and effects par-
tial digestion has done
much more.

Scott's Emulsion
stands alone in the field
of fat-foods. It is easy of
assimilation because par-
tially digested before taken.
*Scott's Emulsion checks Con-
sumption, and all other
wasting diseases.*
Prepared by Scott & Bowne, Chemists
New York. Sold by druggists every where.

BREVITIES.

H. K. Brown has a steam launch on Washoe lake.

Geo. Lambkin and Mr. Lovejoy are in from Grizzly Valley.

Nate Roff has a suite of furnished housekeeping rooms to rent.

The N-C-O. arrived from the North last evening on schedule time.

Lightning struck a horse at Gardnerville Monday, killing it instantly.

Adolph Satrio contributed \$1,000 to the strikers' fund in San Francisco last week.

Garden hose, lawn mowers, paints and oils at lowest prices at Lange & Schmidt's.

A bright, blooming complexion comes of the good blood made by using Ayer's Sarsaparilla.

F. Deleplaine of Virginia has been appointed sweeps man at the mint to succeed Cal. Knapp.

President Hall of the California & Oregon Telegraph Company arrived from Susanville last evening.

For jaundice and liver complaint, Ayer's Pills are better than any other. They do not contain a particle of calomel.

A carload of wheat, the first of a lot of 90 tons, arrived yesterday from Honey Lake Valley for the Riverside Mills.

The V & T. had few passengers last evening. The travel over the road consists of the local travel only between neighboring towns.

If you want a good fitting pair of boots or shoes—no need work from strangers—go to H. F. Pavola, who is reliable and no stranger.

The largest assortment of heating stoves, parlor stoves, cook stoves and ranges, crockery and lamps at panic prices at Lange & Schmidt's.

A person is prematurely old when baldness occurs before the forty-fifth year. Use Hall's Hair Renewer to keep the scalp healthy and prevent baldness.

The little daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. Q. Moore of Carson was severely scalded a day or two ago by boiling milk being accidentally spilled upon her.

Barton's teams, that have been hauling ore to the Reduction Works, will leave Friday morning via Oroville road for Sacramento, where they will load freight for Reno merchants.

The White Ribbon came to hand last evening and has a fine telegraphic report and many items of interest concerning the great strike, besides other good readable matter.

The Carsonites are taking advantage of the dearth of business and the strike situation and are going out in parties to Lake Tahoe and Hope Valley on fishing and camping expeditions.

Milton A. Sharp, the prisoner pardoned by the Board of Pardons on Tuesday, in a card of thanks to the Board for its kindness, promised that his future actions would prove his gratitude for what had been done for him.

Mrs. Strickland, the woman accused of murdering Mrs. Adeline Eggleston, and who had been discharged once and re-arrested on the same charge was again discharged Tuesday at Bridgeport.

Two stages arrived from Truckee last evening and awaited the arrival of the V. & T., to receive a consignment of potatoes for Truckee. They were both loaded and left for Truckee last night.

C. Novacovich received a large invoice of fine peaches from California yesterday. He very kindly sent the Journal a sample box, and the whole force can testify to the superior quality of the fruit.

Jake Allenbach will leave on this morning's V. & T. for Carson, and thence to Sacramento via Placerville road. Any mail entrusted to him, with W. F. & Co.'s franks, will be carried through safely.

Those who have been cured by Viavi can do much good by telling their neighbors and friends it is grand to relieve suffering. Viavi is to the nerves and tissues of the body what bread and meat is to the stomach. Get a health book free at the Viavi Co.'s on Fourth street.

Mrs. B. E. HUNTER.

TO THE PRESIDENT.

Debs and Sovereign Protest Against Olney's Decision.

LABOR DISCRIMINATED AGAINST

The Labor Leaders Say the Railroad Companies Are to Blame.

CHICAGO, July 7, 1894.

To the Hon. Grover Cleveland, President of the United States, Washington, D. C.—DEAR SIR: Through a long period of depression, enforced idleness and low wages, resulting in widespread poverty and in many cases actual starvation, the working people have been patient, patriotic and law-abiding, and not until the iron hold of corporate tyranny was applied, with the intention to subjugate the working people to the will of arrogant monopolies, did they make any effort to stay their oppressors.

"The Pullman strike was not declared until the employees of the Pullman Company were driven to the verge of starvation, their entreaties spurned with contempt and their grievances denied a hearing. No refusal to handle Pullman cars was declared by any railway employee until all propositions looking towards arbitration were rejected by the Pullman Company.

"Notwith standing the facts set forth above were known to the public and national authorities, you have seen fit, under the guise of protecting the mails and Federal property, to invoke the services of the United States army, whose very presence is used to coerce and intimidate peaceable working people into a humiliating obedience to the will of their oppressors.

"By your acts, in so far as you have supplanted the civil and State authorities with the Federal military power, the spirit of unrest and destruction has so far been augmented that a deep-seated conviction is becoming prevalent that this government is soon to be declared a military despotism.

"The transmission of the United States mail is not interrupted by the striking employees of any railway company, but by the railway companies themselves, who refuse to haul the mails on the trains to which Pullman cars were not attached. If it is a criminal interference with the United States mails for the employees of a railway company to detach from a mail train a Pullman palace car, contrary to the will of the company, then it holds true that it is the same criminal interference whenever a Pullman palace car is detached from a mail train in accordance with the will of a railway company while said mail train is in transit. The line of criminality in such cases should not be drawn at the willingness or unwillingness of railway employees, but at the act itself, and inasmuch as it has been the common practice of railway corporations to attach and detach from mail trains Pullman palace cars at will while said trains are in transit and carrying the mails of the United States, it would seem an act of discrimination against the employees of the railway corporations to declare such acts unlawful interference with the transmission of the mails when done by employees, with or without the consent of their employers.

"In view of these facts we look upon the far-fetched decision of Attorney-General Olney, the sweeping injunctions against railway employees and the movements of the regular army as employing the powers of the general government for the support and protection of the railway corporations in their determination to degrade and oppress their employees.

"The present railway strike was precipitated by the unholy desire of the railway corporations to destroy the organizations of their employees and make the working people more subservient to the will of their employers, and as all students of government agree that free institutions depend for their perpetuity upon the freedom and prosperity of the common people, it would seem more in accordance with the spirit of Democratic government if the Federal authority were exercised in defense of the rights of the toiling masses to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness. But, on the contrary, there is not an instance on record where in any conflict between the corporations and the people the strong arm of the military power has been employed to protect the working people and the industrial masses from the ravages of persecution of corporate greed. But the measure of character has been in the line of declaring the corporations always being in the right and the working people always in the wrong.

"Now, sir, we pledge to you the power of our respective organizations, individually and collectively, for the maintenance of the peace and good order and the preservation of life and property and aid in the punishment of all criminals.

"In the present contest between labor and railway corporations we shall use every peaceable and honorable means at our command, consistent with the law and our constitutional rights, to secure for the working people just

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report.

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

compensation for the labor done, and respectable consideration in accordance with the inherent rights of all men and the spirit of republican government. In doing so, we appeal to all the liberty-loving people of the nation to aid and support us in this most just and righteous cause.

"EUGENE V. DEBS,
President of the A. R. U.
J. R. SOVEREIGN,
Master Workman of the K. of L."

ARBITRATION, NOT BULLETS.

Two bills have been introduced in the House of Representatives for the settlement of strikes by arbitration. This led to the discovery that there was a law already on the statutes covering such cases. It was passed in October, 1888, and is entitled "An Act to make boards of arbitration or commissions for settling controversies and differences between railroads, corporations and other common carriers engaged in interstate commerce and territorial transportation of property and their employees."

Congressman McGann, Chairman of the House Committee on Labor, called at the White House to see the President and suggest a way out of the present difficulty by complying with the provisions of that act. He failed to see the President, but in speaking of the matter said that in view of the hardship and inconvenience imposed upon the people and the declaration by the Government that it has the right to protect interstate commerce, the authorities should at least recognize the law on arbitration and submit the present difficulties to a lawfully constituted board. Such a board would consist of three citizens of the United States, two selected by the disputants and the two to select a third. The board so selected has all the authority of a court and its finding is submitted to the Commissioner of Labor who records and makes it public.

How much more humane and satisfactory it would be to have the present difference between the railroads and employees settled by arbitration than by bullets. The President of the United States, who of all others, not excepting the courts, ought to act impartially in the present controversy, should, instead of ordering out the Federal troops without the request of the State authorities, recommend arbitration in accordance with the provisions of an act which he signed in 1888, before he became a plutocrat. Why should the country be kept in a condition bordering on civil war, and communication between the States be interrupted when the law provides a peaceable and reasonable method of settling the difficulty?

\$5,000 Reward Offered.

A. N. Towne of the S. P. Co. has issued the following circular:

SAN FRANCISCO, July 11, 1894.

The Southern Pacific Company hereby offers to pay five thousand (\$5,000) dollars as a reward for information or evidence leading to the arrest and conviction of one or more of the criminals who caused the derailment of west-bound mail and passenger train No. 4 at a point about three miles west of Sacramento about noon this date, July 11th, 1894, in which wreck three or more persons were killed.

[Signed] A. N. Towne,
Second Vice-President and General Manager S. P. R. R. Co.

War Tactics.

In the dispatches yesterday from Sacramento the following startling war news was reported:

In anticipation of an attack by the strikers General Sheehan, who is in command of the militia here, issued orders to his subordinates last night to have the troops in readiness to march to the water front this morning. Shortly after 6 o'clock the militia marched to the lower part of the city and established martial law. Lines were drawn and guards were stationed along Front street to prevent anyone from interfering with the regulars, and the Signal Corps were stationed on top of a large brick building on Front street and every few minutes informed the regulars of the attitude of the crowd.

Potato Social at M. E. Church.

There will be a potato social at the Methodist Church next Friday evening. Lunch and ice cream will be served after 5 o'clock. An interesting program will take place at 8 o'clock, after which all who desire will have lunch and ice cream free. Admission: a new potato and 25 cts.

Notice.

Anyone having signs or business posters in the postoffice, if they wish to keep them, will call at the office immediately and take them away.

H. J. BERRY, P. M.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The best salve in the world for cuts, bruises, sores, ulcers, salt rheum, fever sores, tetter, chapped hands, chilblains, corns and all skin eruptions, and positively cures piles or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction or money refunded. Price 25 cts per box. For sale by S. J. Hodgkinson.

A Leader.

Since its introduction, Electric Bitters has gained rapidly in popular favor, until now it is clearly in the lead among pure medicinal tonics and alteratives—containing nothing which permits its use as a beverage or intoxicant, it is recognized as the best and purest medicine for all ailments of the Stomach, Liver or Kidneys. It will cure Sick Headache, Indigestion, Constipation, and drive Malaria from the system. Satisfaction guaranteed with each bottle or the money will be refunded. Price only 50c per bottle. Sold by S. J. Hodgkinson.

Guaranteed Cure.

We authorize our advertised druggist to sell Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs and Colds, upon this condition. If you are afflicted with a Cough, Cold or any Lung, Throat or Chest trouble, and will use this remedy as directed, giving it a fair trial, and experience no benefit, you may return the bottle and have your money refunded. We could not make this offer did we not know that Dr. King's New Discovery could be relied on. It never disappoints. Trial bottles free at S. J. Hodgkinson's drug store. Large size 50c and \$1.

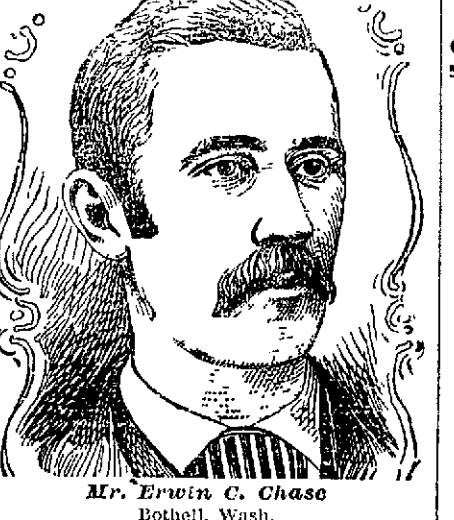
Notice.

A meeting of the Democratic State Central Committee will be held at Carson City on Wednesday, July 25th, at 1 o'clock p. m. A full attendance is requested, as matters of importance will be brought before said meeting.

H. HARRIS, Chairman.
JOHN O'TOOLE, Secretary. je28td

Notice.

Dr. Patterson's residence is the brick building on the northeast corner of Sierra and Fifth streets, two blocks north of Opera House. je26m1



Insist upon HOOD'S

Read Mr. Chase's Experience with a Substitute

And the Glad Result of Taking HOOD'S.

"C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.: 'Last March I had to give up work, completely worn out. I felt tired all the time; had frequent headaches, and spells of dizziness. I had no appetite, and what little I did eat, digested me terribly. My wife was feeling about the same. I went to the drug store, and called for Hood's Sarsaparilla. The druggist said he was out of Hood's, but that he could give me a medicine made from about the same formula. Just as good. I bought a bottle and carried it home, and wife and I took it faithfully. That bottle was finished and we could see no improvement. A second and then a third bottle followed, when my wife declared she would take it no longer, as she believed she felt worse than she did before taking it. We put the third bottle away half full, and she felt better than she did. We got a bottle of Hood's Sarsaparilla, and a box of Hood's Pills. In less than a week

We began to improve.

We began to relish our food, and it didn't distress us as before. That tired worn-out feeling left us gradually, and after taking five bottles, we could move about well, and give Hood's Sarsaparilla the credit it deserves. Whenever I take a severe cold I always take three of Hood's Pills at night, and in the morning find my cold broken. Hood's Sarsaparilla and Hood's Pills are a cure for all the ills that afflict themselves, and I heartily recommend them to everyone."

EDWIN C. CHASE, Bothell, Washington.

Hood's Pills act freely, yet promptly and efficiently, on the liver and bowels.

KEEP IT COOL

And it will Keep You Cool

Drink it when you are thirsty; when you are tired; when you are overheated. When you feel like a boiler, cooling temperature. Drink will do you good, drink.

HIRE'S Rootbeer

A 2-c. pkg. makes 6 gallons. Sold everywhere. Send 2c stamp for beautiful picture cards and book.

The Chase, E. Hires Co., Philadelphia.

COMPARE THESE PRICES

WITH YOUR BILLS OR WHAT YOU have paid for the same.

Strictly Cash Only.

1 qt. Mason fruit jars, per doz.	.....\$ 1.00
1 qt. Fruit cans, per doz.	..... 95
Bar glasses, per doz.	..... 85
Hotel goblets, heavy, per doz.	..... 80
Jelly glasses, large size, per doz.	..... 70
Ray forks, very best, 3 tines, each	..... 10
Buckeye saws, per doz.	..... 50
Buckeye knife heads, each	..... 25
Buckeye guards, each	..... 25
Philadelphia lawn mowers, 12 in., each.	..... 5
Buckeye mowers, size 14, 4 ft cut, each	..... 25
Standard mower, 42 ft cut, each	..... 32
Hollingsworth rakes, 8 ft each	..... 20
Mitchell header truck, 1 1/2 inch steel axle, each	..... 75 00

Not having any rent to pay or help, I have thrown the whole benefit of the above saving in favor of all goods in this line.

Pioneer Hardware and Stove Store.
J. J. QUINN.
1885

PALACE DRY GOODS AND CARPET HOUSE

Dress Goods Offering!

We have a Beautiful line of Dress Patterns in our window, which we offer at

\$3.95
\$5.95,
\$7.95

A SUIT - -

With Linings For Them Free of Charge

The Palace Dry Goods House

FINE AND RELIABLE GOODS SOLD CHEAP.

COUNTRY ORDERS RECEIVE PROMPT AND CAREFUL ATTENTION.

DIAMONDS, WATCHES, JEWELRY, SILVERWARE

—A SAVING OF—
25 Per Cent.
—IF YOU BUY YOUR—

R. HERZ, THE RENO JEWELER

BANK OF NEVADA.

M. D. FOLEY, President
GEORGE RUSSELL, Vice President
R. S. OSBURN, Cashier

Daniel Meyer, of San Francisco; George Russell, of Elko; M. D. Foley, A. G. Fletcher, J. N. Evans, C. C. Powning, and L. Abrahams, of Reno.

INTEREST PAID ON TIME DEPOSITS.

The Bank of Nevada, Reno, with a capital of \$300,000, and liberal credit with bank and bankers, is better able than ever to transact a general banking business, and to accommodate the agricultural, stockraising and business interests of all customers, and the patronage of the people is respectfully solicited.

The Bank will pay interest on time deposits at the rate of 4 per cent, per annum. No charge for exchange on Pacific Coast business will be made to patrons.

The Bank will buy and sell exchange on San Francisco, New York, London, and all the principal cities in the United States, Canada, Europe, China and Japan.

Special rates will be given for France, Germany, Italy and Switzerland.

Stocks and bonds bought and sold on commission. The Bank is also agent for leading American and European Fire Insurance Companies.

SAFE DEPOSIT BOXES FOR RENT.

Prices according to size, varying from \$3.00 to \$12.00 per annum.

ARCADE HOTEL and RESTAURANT.

Commercial Row, Near the Depot, Reno, Nevada.

First-Class Rooms at Low Prices

ACCOMMODATIONS SURPASSED BY NONE.

MEALS AT ALL HOURS ON THE EUROPEAN PLAN.

Our Chicken Dinners Every Sunday for 25 Cents a Speciality.

Gentlemanly and Obliging Waiters. Special Pains Taken to Make Guests Comfortable. Call and be Convinced.

ANDREW FRANSSEN, Proprietor.

DIXON & BROTHER,

The Leading Butchers of Reno.

MEATS OF ALL KIND

At Wholesale and Retail.

Finest Beef, Pork, Mutton, Veal and Sausages Constantly on Hand. Also Ham, Bacon and Dried Beef.

Fancy Meats of all kinds put up in the finest style of the art, and delivered to any part of the City free of charge.

GIVE US A CALL

MARKET—Corner Commercial Row and Sierra Street, Reno.

MISCELLANEOUS

[illegible]

WE will construct and equip a iron, bronze or nickel-steel foundry or bauxite-aluminum reduction plants of any capacity desired, for any responsible party furnish cupola, refining furnace, all machinery, tools and erect the necessary buildings. We will operate the plant ten to thirty days and turn it over in proper working order under guarantee of satisfactory results, as to

Why experiment when you can have a certainty?
✓ All questions on metals, furnace or analytical work will be readily and conclusively solved by corresponding with or visiting us.

The Hartsfeld Furnace and Refining Co. (Incorporated)
 Engineers and Contractors for Nickel-Steel, Foundry equipments and Rednick Works.
 Estimates Furnished on Application.

(Established 1883)
NEWPORT, KY.
 Two miles from Cincinnati, O.
 Branch Offices and Depots: Judson Mfg. Co.,
 San Francisco, Cal.; Lutz & Rose, Montreal
 and Toronto, Can.; J. C. Carroll & Co.,
 Pittsburg, Pa.; Hatfield Steel Foundry Co.,
 England; George Oreslau, Henderson, N.
 C.; La Rue Hardware Co., Kansas City, Mo.;
 Grant D. B. Smith, New York, N. Y.; Four-H
 Supply Co., Boston, Mass.; Archibald &
 Son, Iron Monongia, Glasgow, Scotland.
 de311f

NEW DISCOVERIES of Silver, Gold and Copper ores, Nickel, Cobalt, Lead, Zinc, Antimony, Silver, Bauxite, etc. Abandoned mines will produce far better financial assistance by visiting or corresponding with **THE HARTSFELD FURNACE AND REFINING CO., NEWPORT, KY.**, who are practical German mining, Engineers and Contractors. All questions on Mercuric, Ores and the best practical methods of treatment readily and conclusively solved. Why experiment when you can have a certainty?

VALUABLE MINERAL ORE DE-
POSITS now idle for want of funds to
develop, can find practical and financial as-
sistance by corresponding with Harrisfeld
German Mining Syndicate, Newport, Ky.

TOWN ORDINANCE.

An Amendment Relating to Re-
pairment Buildings Within the
Fire Limits.

AN ORDINANCE TO AMEND AN ORDINANCE entitled, "An ordinance No. 84, defining the fire limits of the town of Reno, and making regulations concerning the erection and use of buildings in said town," adopted May 1, 1901.

By virtue of the power and authority conferred by the laws of the State of Nevada, the Board of County Commissioners of Washoe County, Nevada, do ordain as follows:

SECTION 1. Section four of said ordinance is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

Sec. 4. No wooden building within the fire limits shall be changed or added to unless such alteration is made of stone, iron or a combination of these materials; and no wooden building within the fire limits shall be hereafter moved unless it is first removed to a place outside the fire limits; provided that necessary repairs to any wooden building within the fire limits may be made where the same will not limit the height of the building on the average height of the roof of the building; and no building shall be made upon any wooden building in solid fire limits without permission of the board of fire commissioners, in writing, having first been obtained from the board of fire commissioners.

business, at a regular meeting of said Board.
Approved June 14, 1904.

GEO. ALT.,
Chairman Board County Commissioners.
O. EVANS, Clerk.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION
—OF THE—
Bank of Nevada.

RESOURCES.	
Loans and Discounts	\$349,611
Cash on Hand	30,595
Collections in Transit	1,525
Real Estate (Bank Holding)	\$241,844
Furniture and Fixtures	1,767
Current Expenses and Taxes Paid	11,120
Stamps	185
Total	\$618,587
LIABILITIES.	
Capital Stock authorized	\$500,000

Surplus Fund	\$130,000 00
Due Banks and Bankers	35,000 00
Undivided Profits	18,311 01
Interest commission & exchange	4,237 60
Certificates of Deposit	19,965 00
Individual Deposits subject to check	35,114 16
Total	\$333,357 60

We hereby certify the above to be a correct statement of the condition of the Bank of Nevada at the close of business April 30, 1894.

R. S. OSBURN, Secretary.
M. D. FOLEY, President.

STOCKHOLDERS MEETING.

THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE GOLDEN Gate Advertising Company are hereby notified, pursuant to its by-laws, that the annual meeting of its stockholders will be held at its office, with the Secretary, in the Pawning Building, in Block P., in Reno, Washoe county, State of Nevada, on the

10th Day of July, 1894,

At 1 o'clock p. m., for the election of the Trustees for the ensuing year and to transact such other corporate business as may lawfully come before such annual meeting.

THOS. E. HAYDEN,
Secretary of said Company

Reno, June 28, 1894.

FOR SALE OR RENT.

TWO CATTLE RANGES—ONE SITUATED
in Modoc county on the South Fork
of Pit River and its tributaries, and the
other in the State of Oregon.

as follows: In the Ground Range, Nevada, known as Holt's, and Washon county, Nev., both having excellent grazing lands and an abundance of water for such uses and purposes. For terms apply to or address J. L. McLELLIN, 1000 Broadway, San Francisco, Cal.

Dr. WILLIAM WEBSTER, Reno, Nev.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE TO CREDITORS having claims against the estate of Eugene Nadou, deceased, is hereby given.

to present the same, with necessary vouchers, to Alphons Nodon, administrator of such estate, at his place of business, at his blacksmith shop, on 4th street, between Sierra and Virginia streets, in Reno, Washoe county, Nevada, within three months after the first publication of this notice; otherwise such claims will be barred.

ALPHONSE NODON,
Administrator,
Reno, Nevada, June 9, 1894. 4w

BIDS WANTED,

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the Trustees of Reno School District, 10 until the evening of July 10th for the furnishing and delivery of sixty (60) cords of four-foot wood of good, merchantable quality. Address

S. M. JAMISON,
1st Sec. Secretary for Board of Trustees.

C. J. BROOKINS,
Dealer in almost everything.

PIANOS, ORGANS, and all kinds of Musical Instruments.
Fruits and Nuts, Candy Factory, Groceries, etc.
Pianos sold on \$10 monthly installments.
NEW BRICK BUILDING.

South of S. P. Depot — — RENO, NEVADA
April,

... NEWS